

NEW SPECIES OF NEBRASKA ACRIDIDÆ.

BY LAWRENCE BRUNER, WEST POINT, NEBRASKA.

Ædipoda Nebrascensis, n. s.

Elytra and wings longer than body; elytra spotted; wings blue at base, gradually merging into black.

Female—Vertex broad; middle foveola circular, open in front with a slight median carina; frontal costa rather narrow, somewhat expanded at ocellus; sulcate, expanding at lower extremity. Lateral costa nearly parallel to frontal. Median carina of pronotum crested, as in *Æ. Carolina*, only much higher; cut in front of middle by last transverse incision of pronotum. Posterior part highly arcuate; anterior part nearly straight. Lateral carinæ slight, approaching a little in front of middle, where they are cut by two transverse incisions; then running parallel to median carina to base of occiput. Posterior margin of pronotum as in *Æ. Carolina*. Elytra wide, slightly arcuate in front, nearly straight behind; about one-third longer than body. Wings one-eighth of an inch less. Posterior femora a little shorter than body, slightly furrowed below. Antennæ about as long as head and thorax.

Color—dried (not alcoholic)—Dirty yellow. Head and pronotum cinereous, with a greenish tinge. Clypeus lurid. Elytra dirty yellow, spotted with brown, the spots on outer half running together, forming irregular narrow transverse bands; median vein brown half its length, bordered by yellow. Spots on inner portion large. Wings bluish at base for about one-fifth their length; outer third yellowish, sprinkled with brown spots at apex. The yellow forms a continuous wide band along the posterior portion and around the inner angle half way to the base. Disk black. Posterior femora crossed on outside by two light brown bands; internally by two black bands. Apex black. Posterior tibiæ yellow, with dark spines. Venter yellow. Dorsum blue with a yellow spot on centre of each of the 1-4 segments, remainder brownish. Sides brown, antennæ rufous.

Length—♀, 1.75 inches; expanse of wings 4 inches; elytra 1.90 inches; posterior femora .85 inch.; posterior tibiæ .75 inch.; antennæ .60 inch.

Habitat—West Point, Nebraska; in August. Male unknown.

Pezotettix gracilis, n. s.

Frontal costa sulcate below the ocellus in ♂ ; slightly depressed at the ocellus in female. Elytra small. Median carina of pronotum slight, cut by the last transverse incision of pronotum behind the middle, also by the central transverse incision, nearly straight. Lateral carinae distinct, approaching near the centre. Posterior margin of pronotum obtuse in ♀, sulcate in ♂. Elytra short and narrow. Posterior femora as long as abdomen. Male cerci short, rounded, and slightly spatulate, curved inward; lower ends somewhat curved upward and flattened. Female cerci short, thick and pointed.

Color—Varies from a bright green to an olive brown. Face green; cheeks whitish; a broad black stripe from the eye to last transverse incision of pronotum, sometimes to extremity of pronotum. Below this the pronotum is whitish. Disk of pronotum brown. Occiput brownish. Antennae olive green, tips black. Posterior femora pea green, sometimes olive green, with tip black. Posterior tibiae green; base and spines black. Venter white. Dorsum from green to light brown. Male's last segment of abdomen margined posteriorly with black. Sternum greenish white.

Length of ♀, .75 inch.; elytra .13 inch.; posterior femora .45 inch. ♂ .62 inch.; elytra .10 inch.; posterior femora .40 inch.

Habitat—Omaha, Nebraska; August to October.

Pezotettix occidentalis, n. s.

Large, stout. Elytra in female half as long as abdomen; in male about two-fifths as long. Male antennae as long as posterior femora.

Vertex not prominent, carinate; foveola wide, slightly elongate. Frontal costa somewhat sulcate in male; plane in female. Eyes large, inflated in male; ordinary in female. Pronotum with sides parallel; margins acute in male, rounded in female. Posterior transverse incision behind the middle; deep in male, ordinary in female. Elytra about two-fifths the length of abdomen, wedge shape. Four anterior femora inflated in male, much curved. Posterior femora passing abdomen one-fifth of their length. Female cerci short and pointed; male cerci large, flat, strong, slightly notched anteriorly, curving inward at extremity, where they are spatulate. Genital plate shape of letter U, large and wide. Entire insect sparsely covered by short hair.

Color—Male dark piceous, variegated with white. Face cinereous; cheeks whitish, occiput piceous with a white stripe from eye along lateral

carinae of pronotum to last transverse incision of pronotum. A wide black stripe on side of pronotum from eye to last transverse incision; below this is a narrow white line bordered below by a narrow black line; remainder dark brown. Eyes posteriorly streaked alternately with black and yellow. Elytra brown, lighter above, unspotted (sometimes a few spots visible). Posterior femora with three white and three black bands; lower inner side and sulcus bright red. Posterior tibiae red, bluish toward base. Spines near base light; remainder black. Venter yellow.

Female differs from male in being of a uniform brown color. Eyes not colored, and bands on sides of pronotum nearly obsolete in some specimens, dim in others. Ovipositor varies from red to yellow, with black tips.

Dimensions—♀ 1.10 inches; elytra .31 inch.; posterior femora .55 inch. ♂ .95 inch.; elytra .25 inch.; posterior femora .51 inch

Habitat—Omaha, Nebraska; August to November.

ON A NEW CANADIAN BOMBYCID MOTH.

BY A. R. GROTE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Both sexes of a new genus and species referable to the group *Ptilodeutes* are represented in specimens taken by Mr. Geo. Norman (No. 52) at St. Catharines, and for which I propose the name *Ellida gelida*. A male of this species is also in the collection of the Buffalo Society, from New York State. The eyes are naked, ocelli absent, legs rather short and unarmed. The maxillae are moderate; labial palpi short, applied to the front, second article shaggily haired, third distinct. The abdomen is untufted, hardly exceeding secondaries. Male antennae bipectinate, densely setose; female antennae more shortly and finely bipectinate. Head closely applied to the thorax. Anal hairs in the male gathered at each side, projecting slightly, not forming a prominent furcation as in *Coelodasys*. The habitus recalls the Noctuid group Bombyciae. Fore wings 12-veined, 5 intermediate between 4 and 6, cell open; 7 out of 8; 9 out of 8, a short furcation at apex. Hind wings with veins 7 and 8 separate, 7 running very close to 8 for about three-fourths its length from